FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Execution of the Fenlans-The Tortola Disaster-Official Account-The French Empire, Etc.

THE EXECUTION OF THE FENIANS. Allen, Larkin, and Gould Hanged by Calcraft in Manchester - Scanes in the City - Last Moments of the Convicts.

From the London Shipping Guzette, Nov. 23. The execution of the Fenians took place at 8 o'clock this morning, at the New Bailey Prison, Salford, in Manchester. The fog had become extremely dense, so as to make the recognition of Alien, Larkin, and Gould difficult to any but those who were near the scalloid.

If they made any attempt to address the crowd, it was not observable except by those close at hand. The excitement was intense, but no effort was

made to create a disturbance. Calcraft was the executioner. Smith, of Dudcy, was also in readiness to assist if necessary. Rumors were prevalent in the crowd that it was determined to shoot the executioner. Nothing to corroborate these reports transpired.

The prisoners were executed simultaneously. The scaffold was enclosed in black cloth, so as to conceal all but the head and shoulders of the persons standing upon the drop. The arrangements of the police were carried out admirably, and no disturbance of any kind was made. The police guarded the River Irwell. No boats were allowed to pass along or across the river.
Business in the city was suspended and traffic at a standstill.

The Procession to the Scaffold-Appearance of the Men.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 23-Evening. When the hour fixed for the execution had arrived, suddenly the words of military command were heard, and a company of the Seventy second Highlanders marched round the court house, and took up a position in line at the foot of the staircase. Simultaneously small detachments of the same regiment ascended to the platform, and crouched there with their loaded rifles slightly projecting over the prison wall, At almost the same moment the heads of a line of soldiers arese above the parapet of the railway viaduct.

Aline of warders was formed in the jail court. The sentries on duty ceased their walk; the magistrates and reporters stood aside, and a dead silence prevailed for a few moments as a signal was given from the corner of the Round House. At three minutes past 8 o'clock the solemn voice of a priest repeating the Litany of the Roman Catholic Church was heard, and of the Boman Catholic Church was heard, and the head of the procession became visible through the thick log, about thirty yards from the foot of the staircase. The Rev. C. Cantwell walked first, by the side of Allen. The convict was deadly pale; his eyes wandered alternately from the priest to the individuals standing round. He walked with a tolerably steady step, and uttered the response, "Lord, have mercy upon us," in a firm voice.

Next to him came Larkin, in whose appear ance confinement and auxiety of mind had wrought a striking change. He walked with difficulty, and required the support of the war-dens as he mounted the staircase. He seemed to oln mechanically in the responses, and as he approached the head of the stairs he gave one hasty glance at the black beams overhead, and seemed about to faint. Gould was the last, and he met his fate more firmly, joining in the re-

sponses with a steady voice.

About five minutes past 8 o'clock the door leading from the fall yard to the scaffold was opened, and the same instant almost every head in the crowd was uncovered.

Atlen was the first to appear. He was deadly pale, and closely clasped a crucifix. Calcraft a placed the white cap over his face and adjusted the rope. Meanwhile the convict cou-

tinued engaged in prayer.

Then followed Gould, who walked with a firm step. On coming to the drop he shook hands with Allen and kissed his right cheek. He, too, was forthwith capped and placed in the noose.

Larkin was the last to mount the scaffold,
which he did with firmness, and, indeed, with a smile upon his face, and, like the others, he submitted unresistingly to the preliminaries. They all joined loudly and earnestly in the responses—"Jesus, have mercy upon me; Jesus, receive my soul." When the bolt was drawn and the three bodies dropped, Allen was dead in about a minute; but the death of his fellow criminals was more painful, both Larkin and Gould appearing to struggle some little time. All the three men showed symptoms of fear;

The bodies were cut down at nine o'clock

Manchester Corres, London Shipping Gazette The preparations within and around the prison are so complete that no attempt at rescue or violence is anticipated. The military force includes a detachment of the 57th Regiment, the 72d Highlanders, and 6th Hussars, in addition to royal artillery with two batteries of

The military are kept out of sight, but their presence is understood. Behind the prison wall runs a temporary platform, upon which the soldiers can mount in the event of shots being fired. The top of the wall would give them complete command of the crowd in front, besides proving a safe breastwork for the de All the firemen in the city are on duty, ready to turn out at a moment's notice

All the efforts of the authorities of Manchester All the efforts of the authorities of manchester and the neighboring towns to induce their people to stay away from the scene of the execution were without effect. During the whole of yesterday morning a vast crowd of persons, apparently of all classes, was to be seen walking about among the barriers. It may be doubted whether Saturday was wisely chosen for the execution. It is a day of which working men think less of making a holiday than any other, a day on which they more frequently indulge a day on which they more frequently indulge in drink, and on which, therefore, disorder was much more to be expected than if the execution had been on one of the earlier days of the week. Throughout yesterday, from all the districts around Manchester, a vast crowd was wending its way thither. A considerable, though not specially, noticeable proportion of these were Irish. Within a circuit of twelve miles it is estimated that there are not fewer than thirty thousand Irish residents

than thirty thousand Irish residents.

The crowd continued to augment till the evenng. At 10 o'clock last night it presented the
appearance of a huge, excuted throng. Many
persons were heated with liquor, some with
passion. Irishmen, and still more Irish women,
were becoming still more conspicuous in the
swaying mass. Seditious and violent language
was heard. Threats were bandied about. Undoubted Fenlans were present, walking about was heard. Threats were bandled about. Undoubted Fenians were present, walking about, sober, pale, and resolute-tooking. Happily no violence was attempted. The troops took up their positions on the railway at fift-past 9 o'clock. The police cleared the barricaded streets at 8 o'clock, and only those persons who had passes from the authorities were allowed to go in front of the prison. The removal of the crowd was effected very speedily, and with comparatively little disorder. Detectives mixed with the crowd, and apprehended several persons who were detected in picking pockets in front of the scaffold.

The special constables mustered at the Salford

FIRST EDITION Town Hall at 10 o'clark, and marched through New Bailey street. The space in front of the Saltord Town Hall was densely crowded, and the uproar was excessive until midnight. The night was cold, and at midnight the crowl began to disperse. A score or two of persons had now taken up their positions to wait till morning. As the small hours wore wearily on they watched. The prison has a gloomy exterior; it is a sombre brick building. The encircling wall is some forty feet high. The scaffold is fixed on the top of the wall, from which it projects some five feet. projects some five feet.

In the north part of the jall is an enclosure,

three hundred yards by two hundred, reserved for infantry and artillery.

Yesterday Father Gadd again visited the prisoners, who received his consolations in a very appreciative spirit. Gould maintained a very quiet demeanor, and supported his position with great fortitude. At half-past one yesterday alternoon Larkin's mother, wife, and children visited him. His mother, previous to going to the cell, was very much excited, and repeatedly exclaimed, while walking in the corridor of the pricer, they have a recorded the prison, that her son would not be executed, and the rope was not spun which would hang

Two of Larkin's sisters-in-law, who are said to have come from Dublin, presented themselves at the prison gate and requested to see him; but as the unhappy man had expressed no special desire to see them, the authorities deemed it advisable not to admit them. Allen's mother visited her son between 1 and 2 o'clock. Father Gadd had a conversation with the friends of the condemned men previous to their being admitted to the cells, and stated that the men were preparing themselves in a becoming manner to

At a late hour, several women who were un-derstood to be relatives of Alien and Larkin were observed in the prison lodge, evidently in a state of great distress. The Rev. Father Gadd resumed his attendance upon the convicts at 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Rev. Father Quick. It was arranged that when the men were pinioned and the procession formed, the Litany, the Miserere Psalm, and the "Litany of Jesus" should be read, the last named being reserved for the final moment.

Shore, who had apparently become resigned to meet the capital sentence, received the inti-mation that a respite had been accorded him in a becoming spirit.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM TORTOLA. The Island Not Submerged, but Many Lives Lost,

The following despatch from Sir A. Rumbold, President of Tortola, received by the Secretary for the Colonies in London, shows that that island was not submerged, as reported by the Havana cable, but that many lives were de-stroyed by the recent hurricane:-

"TORTOLA, Oct. 31 .- My Lord Duke:-It is my most painful duty to acquaint your Grace that a terrific hurricane burst over these islands yesterday. The storm lasted from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., but the greatest force was from 12 to 2. In that brief space of time two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town were blown down; the jail is destroyed; the church, the hospital, pler, school-house, Wesleyan chapel, and poor-house, are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed and rendered uninhabi-

table.

"The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained; I have, however, already been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town, two at Peter's Island, two at West end, while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing.

"All was bright and verdant, the withering blast has passed over it, and not a truit or other tree remains; the works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed.

"It is impossible for any pen to convey an

accurate account of the appalling misery; there is not fifty pounds in the public chest, and the chief tax, the house tax of the year, is just falling due, and of course cannot be collected. If ever any calamity appealed to public sympathy, I am confident this will awaken it, and I trust your Grace will be able to point out some hope of relief, as we cannot levy any taxes from this

impoverished community.
"I shall send down to St. Thomas as soon as can get a boat to go, but all the sloops and canoes belonging to the place are either destroyed or very much damaged, and I do not knew how soon I may be able to do so, and I trust from charity and other sources we may be able to obtain some flour and corn meat. Mean-while, starvation, or very like it, appears to be impending, for nearly all the small store of flour in the town was damaged by the tremendous sea which swept in and carried away houses and

"I forgot to add that the doctor's house is destroyed, the clergyman's very much damaged, and I and my family are compelled to take refuge in the public offices, where the paupers and police are also sheltered. I have, etc.,

"ARTHUR RUMBOLD,

"P. S.—The deaths in Road Town amount to

twenty-two, one-twentieth of the population." THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Summary of the Official Blue Book. The official Blue Book, containing the expose of the affairs of the French Empire since the last session, was distributed November 22 to the members of the Chambers. The following is a summary of its contents:—

The Government congratulates the country upon the execution of the Treaty of London relating to Luxembourg. This arrangement paves the way for the reconstruction of the European balance of power upon the only true

basis for the maintenance of peace.
"The revolutionary party in Italy perceived with uneasiness that the September Convention bore fruit in the settlement of sundry questions which improved the relations of Italy and the Holy See, and held forth the prospect of these task of gradual appearsment which time alone

could render fertise. 'So far back as January last we notified to the Italian Government that preparations were being made upon the Roman frontier, and at the period when the Rattazzi Ministry came into power we redoubled our warnings. We received positive assurances, but regret that we did not see preventive measures adopted against the avowed organizers of invasion. Military measures were taken upon the frontiers, but they were insufficient; and the Cabinet of Florence announced that it believed the entry of its troops into the Pontifical territory would be necessary in order to restore order. We were obliged to warn Italy that we should be instantly compelled to intervene."

The Blue Book then reviews the history of Garibaldi's escape, and his entrance into the Pontifical States, and continues thus:—

The dangers of anarchical attempts brought about in the meantime the advent to power of men distinguished for patriotism and firmness. They believed it necessary to occupy some points upon the extreme Roman frontier, but learning the flight of Garibaldi they revoked, with laudable spontaneity, the orders it had been our duty highly to disapprove.

"The Emperor's Government has suspended the departure of a third division, and orders have even been issued to concentrate the expe-ditionary corps upon Civita Vecchia. As calm has been re-established in the Papal States, we are able to reckon upon the speedy return home of our troops. We have called the attention of the powers to the situation of Italy and the Pon-

ideal States." The Blue Book hopes that notable changes are upon the eve of being effected in Turkey in eco-nomical and administrative order. It admits that improvements have been carried out, and alludes to the good effect of the concessions the Porte was advised to make with regard to Rou-

mania and Servis. The Blue Book adds:—
"Our efforts have unfortunately not been

crowned with as complete success in the nego-tiations as to Crete. In accord with the Cabmets of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Florence, we have asked that the populations should be consulted, but these suggestions have not been received. The resistance of the Cretans continuing, the four courts presented a collective note, which England did not decline to recommend semi-officially should be taken into consideration: but the Sultan, subordinating the measures advised to preliminary conditions, replied by a distinct refusal. In face of this attitude nothing remained but to release ourselves from responsibility, and to resume our liberty of appreciation. bilits, and to resume our liberty of appreciating the future. This was the object of the declaration presented by the four powers at the close of October. We shall, however, do nothing to impede the efforts of Turkey, and we shall even hope she may succeed in restoring tranquillity to Crete by the course she has adopted." The relations of France with the United States have resumed their accustomed cordial

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York-General Grant the Caudidata of the Loyal Union People of New York-Speeches by A. T. Stewart and General Stokles.

From the N. Y. Times. Seldom has the Cooper Institute been filled with a larger audience, or one better representing the various classes of our population, than the one assembled there last night. A good number of ladies were present. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the leading nations of the earth. Suspended at the rear of the platform was a lite-size portrait of General Graut, while in front of the speakers' desk a plaster cast of the hero represented him sitting at his case in his chair smoking the inevitable clear. Among the notices inscribed on the cigar. Among the mottoes inscribed on the walls were, "The Constitution—it lives for-ever;" "The Union—it must and will be preserved." etc.

The following, among other prominent citi-The following, among other prominent citizens, occupied seats upon the platform:—Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, William E. Dodge, Moses H. Grinnell, Marshall O. Roberts, Muthorne Tompkins, E. B. Claffin, E. R. Jaffray, Dr. Martin Paine, Judge Slosson, Judge Bonney, Judge Hilton, H. H. Bice, S. B. Chittenden, William Libbey, Rufus F. Andrews, Superintendent Kennedy, General William Hudson Lawrence, Hon, E. C. Benedict, General Daniel E. Sickles, General Cochrane, E. Caylus, Colonel Ethan

Hon. E. C. Benedict, General Daniel E. Sickles, General Cochrane, E. Caylus, Colonel Ethan Allen, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Waldo Hutchins, and Governor Ward, of New Jersey.

The meeting was called to order at 8-15 o'clock, by Hon. William E. Dodge, who expressed his gratification at seeing the large hall crowded a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for the meeting. They had come together, he said, to give their spontaneous approval of the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency. (Applause.) He had Grant for the Presidency. (Applause.) He had the pleasure of nominating for presiding officer of the meeting, Mr. Alexander T. Stewart. (Applause.) The nomination was unanimously endorsed, and Mr. Stewart, on taking the stand, spoke as follows:-

Me. STEWART'S SPEECH. Me. STEWART'S SPEECH.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the honor of being appointed to preside over this great meeting, representing the industrial, commercial, and monetary interests of this metropolis. The situation of the country calls for a chief magistrate of wisdom, firmness, virtue, and experience, and these are possessed in an eminent degree by the great chieftain, and now distinguished stateman, deneral Grant, (Great cheering.) We have essembled here to-night to aid his election, not with any party or mercenary objects, but solely to promote the substantial interests of the whole Union. The country now requires the immediate and wise adjustment of its discurbed social and solitical relations. In the performance of whatever duties may adjustment of its disturbed social and political relations. In the performance of whatever duties may devolve on the President in this matter, all must feel, as well at the South as the North, that if elected to this high edite, all the magnanimity that is compatible with safety will be shown by General Grant. His soild and great qualities assure us that he is equally fitted for peace as for war, and that under his administration the purposes of the war will be accomplished in securing this great connected country for a united, tree, prosperous, and happy people.

At the close of Mr. Stewari's remarks General Cochrane read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, comprising the names of William

B. Asfor, Hamilton Fish, F. B. Cutting, George Griswold, Moses Taylor, John Jacob Astor, Jr., A. A. Low, Le Grand B. Cannor, and three hun-

Ex-Judge Hilton then read the following reso

Resolved. That the American people have ever been true to the instincts of patriotism in maintaining the rights and honor of the nation; and that the acknowledgment of distinguished services in the national cause cannot fall to be regarded as a grateful duty by a tree and intelligent people.

Resolved. That the brilliant services rendered by General Ulysses S. Grant, at a period of imminent peril to the existence of the American Union, have shed imperishable renown on the American name and character, and can never be forgotten by a people slive to the blessings of institutions under whose benign influence they have become a free and united nation.

benign influence they have become a free and united nation.

Resolved, That is the judgment of this meeting, representing all the great interests of national industry, the public sentiment of the country unmistakaoty in dicates its choice for the office of Chief Magistrate; and that in accordance therewith, and relying with perfect confidence on the sagacity, judgment, persistent energy and unfaitering patriotiom, so strikingly displayed throughout his whole civil and millitary career, we present General Ulysses S. Grant as the candidate of the loyal Union people of New York, for the office of President of the United States.

*Resolved**, That the President of this meeting has authority to appoint twenty four citizens, who, with himself, shall form a Standing Committee, with power to take measures to effectuate the objects and purposes of this meeting.

GENERAL SICKLES' SPEECH.

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Fellow-citizens:—The events of the Revolutionary War, as has been traly said to you to night, developed the character and brought forward the litiserrous statesmen whose destiny it was to establish and administer. For the each years of our national existence the affairs of our intant Republic. He was commended to the American people not by party platforms, not by political indors-ment but by his principles and his character, and his deeds in the service of the nation. And now, after long years of civil conflict, we have seen that the events of the late war not only brought forward the soldier who should successfully lead our soldiers to victory, but the heart of the nation feels that in that same soldier we have the first citizen of the republic best fitted to lead us to a happy destiny in times of peace. (Applantse,) There are those who comp ain and object that he is a silent man—that he has not announced to the country his platform, at d that no responsible polit class come forward as his vouchers to the people. But the people see, and feel, and know that General Grant has a platfolm good enough for them in his history and in his acts. (Applantse,) But we are not left to any mere inferences as to General Grant's opinions on public affairs. On all proper occasions—when a military officer as he has been and now is, and as an executive officer, as he has been and now is, and as an executive officer, as he has been and now is, and as an executive officer, or to the public, he has done so with all the frankness of a notder, with all the candor of a man, and with his his been proper for him as a soldier or as a civilian, to communicate his opinions to his superior officer, or to the widom of a sisteman. (Applause) Go back with me for protof of this to the close of the war immediately after Lee and the Rebel same, and with reference to the line of policy to be pursued towards them, which it affirm all our subsequently GENERAL SICKLES' SPEECH.

General Grant dissented from that policy. (Loud cheera.)

While General Grant, in common with the great mass of the army who followed him, dismissed all aspectives and haireds, and caimed down all passions, when the Rebei army surrendered, while they were willing to second him in offering homorable terms to a brave foe, they were not willing, and, it I know them, never will be willing to abandon the loyal whites, or any loyal people to the South, to the mercles of the men who inaugurated the R-bellion, (Great cheering.) And in this matter General Grant's opinions are just as well known to any officer who has served under him, and has listened to his instructions and has had the opportunity of executing his orders, as are the views of any platform maker in the United States. (Cheera.)

To proceed, Congress, fresh from the people, elected by the free, unrestrained ballots of the loyal States chaimed to have, as they rignify had by the Constitution of our fathers, the right to prescribe the terms on which the Rebel States which had renounced their allegiance, should be again recognized in their sears in the Senate and House, and the terms on which they should be permitted to participate in the affairs of the Republic. Congress, I say, after mature deliberation, embodies their indement. In what is known as the Constitutional Amendment, originally introduced by Senator Howard.

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ment in what is known as the Constitutional Amendment, originally introduced by Senator Howard.

That proposition of peace and amity and settlement was tendered to the South by the votes of two-thirds of the Representatives of the people. It was related by three-four he of the loyal States that put down the Rebellion. It was rejected by the South, and they rue it now and repent it. But so it was: it was rejected. It was denoupted by the South, and they rue it now and repent it. But so it was: it was rejected. It was denoupted by the Executive and his Cabinet; but it was seatelned, recommended, and indorsed by Grant. (Loud cheering.) But I say to you here to hight words—based upon many opportunities for observation at the South—that if the Executive had aided by his influence and sustained by his power that proposition of peace and amity the statlement thus made by Congress—we would have had puace and tranquility at the present time. (Cheers.)

It was not in the rower of the Executive to defeat the Constitutional amendment in Congress or in the loyal States; but it did prove to be in his power to prevent a single Rebel State from accepting it. But it was perfectly well known to all in-Washington, and to all who had the opportunity at any time to know General Grant's next times when that amendment was pending, not only that he except it, but that all the weight of his influence was earnestly and repeatedly exercised with the Executive to induce him to forbear his fatal opposition to that measure of peace. (Applause.)

But, to concided, is commending as I do General Grant to your condence and affection, I do so not because he is a tr.—"uer in politics; not that he is a man who would conceal his opinions; not that he is a man who would conceal his opinions; not that he is a man who would conceal his opinions; not that he is a man who would conceal his opinions; not that he is a man who would on the gown of humility and solicit your sweet voices—no. like another Corlolanus he would asy:—

"Better to die, better to s

From Fortress Mouroe.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 3,—The fire at Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday evening, broke out lu the grocery store of H. G. Brinkley, at the corner of Crawford and King streets. It originated by a colored man drawing kerosene oil from a barrel, and accidentally letting a candle fail on the floor, igniting some oil, which set the whole store in flames. The Fire Department of Portsmouth and Nortoik were promptly on the spot and readered very efficient service, assisted by the steamer Torrant, from the Gosport Navy Yard. If they had not been on hand so promptly, the loss of property would have been very great, Mr. Brinkley's loss is estimated at \$4000. Insured for \$1000. The building was owned by Mr. D. S. Vest, also entirely destroyed. It was valued at \$5000, and insured in the Virginia Mutual Insurance Company, and is a total loss. The adjoining house, owned by Mrs. D. S. Vest, also entirely destroyed. It was valued at \$5000, and insured in the Virginia Mutual.

The steamer Louislana, of the Baltimore and Norfolk line while backing into her wharf at Portsmonth, on Saturday evening mast, ran into the wharf, breaking her rudder and alightly damaging her upper wood work. She was towed to Norfolk, and is not weeneday evening. It is understood that she will be ready to resume her regular trips to Baltimore on Wednesday evening.

The steamer Lady of the Lake, which vuns from Crisfield, Maryland, to Norfolk, and is due here at 12 M. daily, did not arrive yesterday until 11 P. M. 1 learned from Captain Ingram, the courteous commander, that on Saturday evening, as she was commander, that on Saturday evening, as she was coming into the harbor at Crisfield and rangeound aboth half a mile out and could not be got off that night. The passengers were landed in small boats, while the cargo, which consisted chiefly of cotton From Fortress Mouroe.

night. The passengers were landed in small boats while the cargo, which consisted chiefly of cottor and cysters, had to be lightered to the shore. The vessel did not finally get off until 4 P. M. yesterday when she immediately left for Nurfolk, to be on regular time to-day.

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A large and senthusiastic meeting of the conservative element of the city of Norfolk was held last evening at the City Hall. for the purpose, as they expressed it, of forming a White Man's party and adopting a platform therefor. C. W. Newton, Esq., was called to the chair who in a few pertinent remarks stated the object of the meeting, and concluded by introducing ex Governor Vance, of North Carolina, who made at roble speech on the situation of affairs in Virginia and the Chrolinas. He was very severeon the radicel orators who have been stumping the South for political purposes, and charged them with engandering flatred between the black and white races. He closed his remarks with a stirring appeal to the white men of Norfolk to unite as one man upon the White Man's platform. Some remarks were made by Colonel Hinton and others, when a platform was adopted, at d a number of delegates were chosen from the different Wards to the Convention.

Company A, 3d United States Artillery, 80 strong, under command of Major Shina. arrived here this morning from Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, on the steamer George Appold, and have taken up their quarters inside the Fort. They are the second company of the new command which has yet arrived, and are a fine looking body of men. The officers are Major Shina, commanding; First Lieutenant John L. Turman: and Second Lieutenant Popps.

The large from steamship Propontia, of Dixon's line, which has been loading with cotton, corn, and naval atores, in Norfolk, for the past few days, salles this atternoon for Liverpool direct. She is an immense vessel, and is loaded to her full capacity with these staple products of the South.

Captain Ransom, of the brig Ocean Ranger, from Rio, reports the barque Lookout, and brigs Virginia, Dale, and Hanrietta, having salled for this port several days before he left. They h

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELBORAPH, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1867.

-The tone adopted in Congress since the commencement of its session has been calculated to reassure the doubting in regard to the inviolability of the rational debt, and has had a perceptible effect in the discussion of the probaceptible enect in the discussion of the probabilities of repudiation, either in fact or name. The feeling is so strong and decided against any attempt at such a step, that those who thought they could earn popularity by tavoring it have feared to give expression to their views. If Congress really wants to benefit the nation, let it drop reconstruction and impeachment, and get to work at the finances. There are great questions to be settled, questions which require not mere momentary attention, but elaborate discussion and deep study. Debates on them cannot fail to do good, while the huncombe speeches on politics are but a waste of time, and tend to disgust the people. It is essential that during the present session the future policy of the finances be clearly defined and agreed upon. Better debate it now than when the session lengthens out, and the hot days of August are

Besides, if the subject is delayed, we will find ourselves in the midst of a great political contest, which will monopolize all our energies and direct all thought from any other subject. Uniess, therefore, the question is met now and settled, it will be hurried by, as was the tariff during last Congress, and the most important subject possible be slighted and tinkered with; to the infinite injury of the national credit.

- There is a story current that certain gentle-men, lately handled without gloves in a lampoon entitled "The Moniad," have traced the author, and intend to prosecute a suit for alleged libel. If the story is true, some developments may be expected. We give it without vouching for its truth.

—Reference was made in one of the morning papers to-day to the reported failure of E. A. Packer & Co., of New York. We are authorized to state that the report is incorrect. The facto

are that a member of the firm became individually embariased, and was compelled to with draw from it. The firm is in no difficulty what ever, and they continue the business as usual, with Mr. G. B. Linderman, of Mauch Caunk, and Charles O. Skeer as partners. Much sympathy is expressed in business circles for Mr. E. A. Packer, in his misfortune, as he has been long and invorably known in the coal trade.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were weak and unsettled. In Government loans there was very little movement. 101½ was bid for 10-40s; 112½ for 6s of 1881: 104½ for June 7-30 s; 107½ for '62 5-20s; 104½ for '64 5-20s; 105½ for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99½, an advance of ½, and old do, at 95, no change.

Hallroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past continue the most active on the list.

Hauroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Eric sold largely at 234@284, a decline of 4 on the closing price last evening; Reading at 474@471, a decline of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 492, no change; Muehill at 57, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51, no change, and Little Schuyls III at 25, no change; 1234 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 324 for North Pennsylvania; 234 for Catawissa preferred, and 424 for Northern Central.

Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices,
Mechanics' sold at 30; 102 was bid for Seventh
National; 231 for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 524 for Commercia'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 49 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 13 was bid for Schuyl-Navigation common; 22 for preferred do.; 12 for Suequebanus Canal; and 50 for Delaware Ouotations of Gold—101 A. M., 1372; 11 A. M., 1374; 12 M., 1373; 1 P. M., 137.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 100 ah Read ... FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securifies, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124@1124; old 5-20s, 1074@1074; new 6-20s, 1864, 1044@1042; do., 1865, 1051@1052; do., July, 1074@1072; do., 1867, 1074@1072; 10-40s, 1011@1012; 7-30s, June, 1044@1042; do., July, 1044@1042. Gold, 137@1372.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—There is a little more firmness in the Flour Market, and the demand for home consumption has somewhat improved, but they do not allow their purchases proved, but they do not allow their purchases to exceed present necessities. Sales of 800 barrels, including superfine, at \$7.50@8-25; extras at \$8.50@9-25; Northwestern extra family at \$9.75@10-75. 500 barrels sold at the latter rate. Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do, at \$10.75@12-25, and fancy brands at \$12.75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$8.50@9. 200 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The demand for prime Wheat is firm at former rates, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime red at \$2.30. @250, and 500 bushels common white at \$2.35. Rye is selling at \$1.70@1.73 for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels old yellow at \$1.40@1.43, and 1000 bushels old Western mixed at \$1.31. Oats are quiet, with sales of Southern at \$9.680, and Pennsylvania at 70.6750. Nothing doing in Barley Malt. 4000 bushels New York Barley sold at \$1.60.

Seeds—Cloverseed is unchanged. Sales of 200 sold at \$1.60.
Seeds—Cloverseed is unchanged. Sales of 200 bushels at \$7.25.67.75. 100 bushels Timothy sold at \$2.65, and a lot of Flaxseed at \$2.50.
Whisky is without improvement.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page PORT OF PHILADELPHIADECEMBER S. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE SYMMING TELE-CLEARED THIS MORNING, Barque Horace Scudder, Gould, Marsellies, J. E. Baz-ley & Co.

ley & Co.
Brig J. C. York, York, Portland, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Portsmouth, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Edwin, Littlefield, Pawtucket, J. C. Scott & Son.
Schr J. I. Worthington, Terry, Dighton, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Ciyde. Gage. Boston. Repplier & Bro.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Bosth, Norwich, Van Dusen,
Lochman & Co.
Schr Mary J. Adams, Billings, Boston, E. A. Souder

& Co. Schr Trace. Ireland, Miliville, E. S. Bulkiey, Str Diamond State. Robinson, Baltimore. J. D. Ruon, Str Miliville, Renear, Miliville, Whitali, Tatum & Co.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Carney, from Swan Island 4th bit., via Hampton Roads, with guano to Merchant & Co. Lett brig S. Bishop and J. S. & L. C. Adams, for Hampton Roads, for orders.
Schr Crar, Hammond, from Bangor, with lumber to S. B. Balley & Son.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker. Allen, from Boston.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker. Allen, from Balem.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Eiggans, from Baltimore, with mase. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Eschange,
LEWES, Del., Dec. 2-6 P. M.—The following vessels
for Philadelphia, arrived at the Capes to-day:—Ships
Burmah and John Clark, from Liverpool; barques E.
Young, from New York; Restless, from Demarara;
brig Romaine, from Old Harbor, Ja; and sohr Nellie
Starr, from Havans. Wind W.NW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Arrived, steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

MEMOHANDA.

Steamship Whiriwind, Geer, hence, at Providence ad inst.

Stormanip Whirlwind, Geer, Rence, at Providence of Int.

Barque Hertha, Richman, for Philadelphia, ciered at London 22d ult,
Barque Chara, Rorgan, hence, at Bilbon 188 ult,
Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, hence for Antwerp,
was ashore at Finahing 4th Inst., and It is feared she will be a total loss. She registered at tons, built at Jordan river in 1864, and halled from a armouth, N. S.

Her cargo consisted of 85,176 gallow refined petroleum,
valued at \$25,578.

Bohr Lucia B. Ives, Bowdless, hence, at Providence at loss.

Schre Boston and D. A. wicks, hence for Providence, Schra Heston and D. A. wiczs, hence for Providence, at New York yesterday. Schra J. G. Babcock Pathway, and A. Haley, hence for Beston, salled gran Holmen Hote at inst., Schr R. H. spinser, Thasher, hence, at Dighton Silk wit. Soby Maria Roxana, from Boston for Philadelphia, as Mey, Tork resistably.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Impeachment Bebate - Important Financial Measures-Feeling of the House and Senate on Contraction, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The Anti-Contractionists. The House Finance Committee, it is expected. will report a bill to prevent the contraction of four millions monthly now going on, as a majority are believed to be favorable to this proposition, and such a bill, it is thought, may pass the House, as the opponents of contraction are believed to be in a majority; but there is no

probability of its passing the Senate. Senator Fessenden, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is a strong supporter of Secretary McCulloch's views on this subject, and the influence of the Committee will therefore be against any change, and their action will govern the Senate.

The Impeachment Debate.

The discussion in the House upon impeachment will be reached to-day. The interest in this matter is increasing, and great disappointment was felt yesterday by the large audience in the House on account of its not coming up. The impeachers are becoming more confident, and openly declare that it the subject is fully discussed, it will draw the line distinctly between the two great parties, and the Republicans will be compelled to vote for it as a party

The Republican opponents of impeachment will now make use of every parliamentary strategy to limit debate and lay the whole sub. ject on the table, but the impeaching side fully understand this, and are determined to connteract it and prolong debate, which they think will embitter the two great parties and result in the adoption of the articles of impeachment. The bombastic tone of the President's Message has also apparently strengthened the impeaching party, but it is extremely doubtful whether impeachment will pass the House.

The Democrats seem to be as anxious to have the question debated as the extreme radicals are, as many of the former have prepared long speeches for buncombe, which they want an opportunity to deliver.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. LONDON, Dec. 5—Noon.—Consols for money, 134, ex-dividend; United States Five-twenties, 134; Erie, 48; Illinois Central, 90%. sales are estimated at 10,000 bales; prices are

sales are estimated at 10,000 bates; prices are unaitered.

Breadstuffs are quiet; Corn, 47s, 9d. for mixed Western; Wheat, 15s. for white California, and 13s, 1d, for No. 2 Milwaukee red; Barley, 5s. 2d. for American; Oats, 3s, 11d. for American; Peas, 48s. 6d. for Causdian, Provisions—Beef, 112s. 6d. for winter current Provisions—Beef, 112s. 6d. for winter current of the prices of the pric

Provisions—Beef, 1728. ed. for winter cured extra prime Mess; Pork, 70c. for prime Eastern Mess; Lard, 48s. 6d. for fine American; Cheese. 52s. for fine; Bacen, 43s. for Cumberland cut. Produce—Rosin, 7s. 3d. for common Wilmington; and 11s. for pale; Tailow, 44s. for American; Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 3d.; Petroleum, 2s. 7 gallon for spirits; and 1s. 3d. for refined. Cloyerseed, 30s. for No. 1 American red.

Wreck of an American Barque. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The barque Humboldt Captain Gerdes, from Baltimore, Oct. 25, with a cargo of tobacco, has been wrecked off the coast of Holland. No further particulars.

Boiler Explosion and Fire.

Fall River, Dec. 5.—The main building of the Globe Print Works, in this city, was destroyed by fire at half-past 6 o'clock this morning. It contained sixty printing machines and a large quantity of printed goods unfaished. The fire was caused by the explosion of the steam boller. The boller house was entirely demolished, and the boller thrown a distance of 200 yards.

Another boiler was driven through the wall of the main building, which was of stone, and two feet thick, making a breach of forty feet wide, and the entire height of the building. Two or three other boilers were blown into the air, and descending on the roof of the dye house, smashed it in completely. Scarcely had the explosion occurred when the entire building was in flames. The other buildings connected with the estab-

The other buildings connected with the establishment were saved. Henry Pierce, the fireman, who was sitting in front of the boiler, was blown out by the concussion, and a mass of material fell upon him, breaking his ribs and bruising him severely.

Hannah Murphy, aged eighteen years, who was passing the works, was struck with a flying missile and sustained a fracture of the skull. A house was also struck by a portion of the exploded boiler and badly shattered, the inmates passing with their lives.

narrowly escaping with their lives.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Snow to the depth of two to three inches fell during last night. The sun is rapidly melting it to-day. Oswego, Dec 5.—Seven inches of snow have fallen here, and the storm still continues.

Fire at Jersey City. NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The mansion of the Hon Dudley S. Gregory, in Jersey City, was damaged by fire and water this morning to the extent of

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Dec. s-Stocks heavy, Chicago and Rock Island, 25%; seading, 23%; Canton Company, 45; Erie (Railrond 71%; Cleveland and Toledo, 152%; Cleveland and Toledo, 152%; Cleveland and Fortwayne, 5%; Richigan Central, 118%; Michigan Southers, 25%; New York Central, 118%; Michigan Southers, 25%; New York Central, 118%; Illinois Central, 124%; Oenberland preferred, 12% Missouri 4, 26, 184, 184%; Oo. 1868, 165%; Ten-forties, 161%; Savan thirps, 164%; Go. 1868, 165%; Ten-forties, 161%; Savan thirps, 164%; Gold, 187%; Exchange, 169%; Money, 7 per cent.

News of Dr. Livingsione

The following communication from Colonel Staunton, British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to Lord Stanley, dated from Cairo, Rovember 20, was received at the Foreign Office in London on the 21st ult.:—"Message has reached this agency from her Majesty's Consul at Zangibsr, dated the 28th September, to the following effect:—Reliable information has reached this of Dr. Livingstone having been seven months ago at Marunga, on his voyage towards the northeast, passing to the west of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Churchill was about to proceed to the coast to obtain further information."